

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1045
ANSWERED ON:12.08.2013
WOMEN LABOURERS
Verma Shri Sajjan Singh

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the overall participation of women in the labour force remains low in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise data on the participation of women in the labour force in the country;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up child care facilities at work-sites to increase women's participation in the labour force; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH)

(a) & (b): Yes, Sir. State-wise details of Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for all persons according to usual status as per Survey conducted by NSSO in 68th round on Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011-12 during the period from July, 2011 to June, 2012 is annexed at Annexure A.

(c): A number of statutory provisions have been made in certain Labour laws for organizing child care centers for the benefit of women labourers. The Factories Act, 1948, the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. The Mines Creche Rules, 1966 provide for establishment of creches for the benefit of women workers. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 provides that the women workers be provided time-off for feeding children and provision of Creche is mandatory for every plantation wherein fifty or more women workers (including women workers employed by any contractor) are employed on any day of the preceding twelve months, or where the number of children of women workers is twenty or more.

(d): In order to enhance the Labour Force Participation Rate among women, Ministry of Labour & Employment is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. Further, the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) has enhanced the percentage of reservation for women from 25 % to 30%. A large number of women are being trained in modular employment skills under Skill Development Initiatives scheme. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers like providing maternity benefits, payment of equal wages to men and women for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination, regulating working hours, safety of women, providing creche facilities and time off for feeding children at workplace etc. Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis is provided to BPL families (a unit of five) in unorganized sector. The scheme also covers maternity package for women.